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Fuel Synthesis & Sustainability Activities

Biomass 2009
March 17, 2009



COLLEGE OF
AGRICULTURAL & LIFE SCIENCES
University of Wisconsin-Madison



GLBRC Partners

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UW-Madison
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Illinois State University
Iowa State University

DOE National Labs

Pacific Northwest NL
Oak Ridge NL

Industry

Lucigen/C5-6 Technologies

DOE Office of Science

Joint Genome Institute
BACTER Program
Advanced Scientific Computing

States of Wisconsin & Michigan

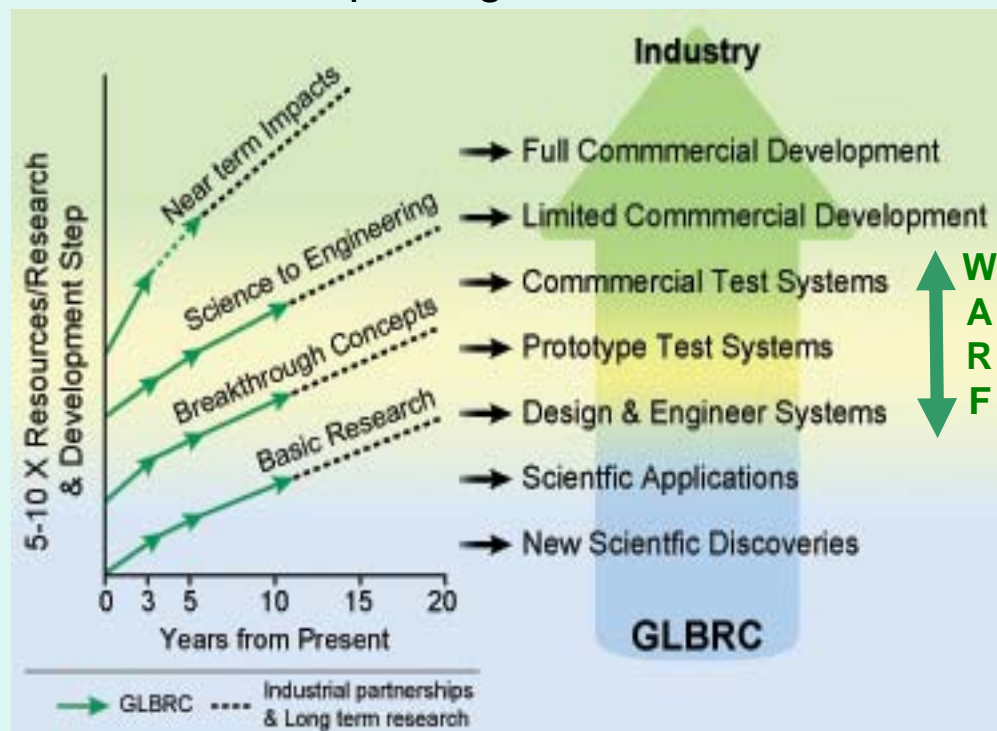
Facilities (WI) & faculty (WI/MI)

Technology Transfer

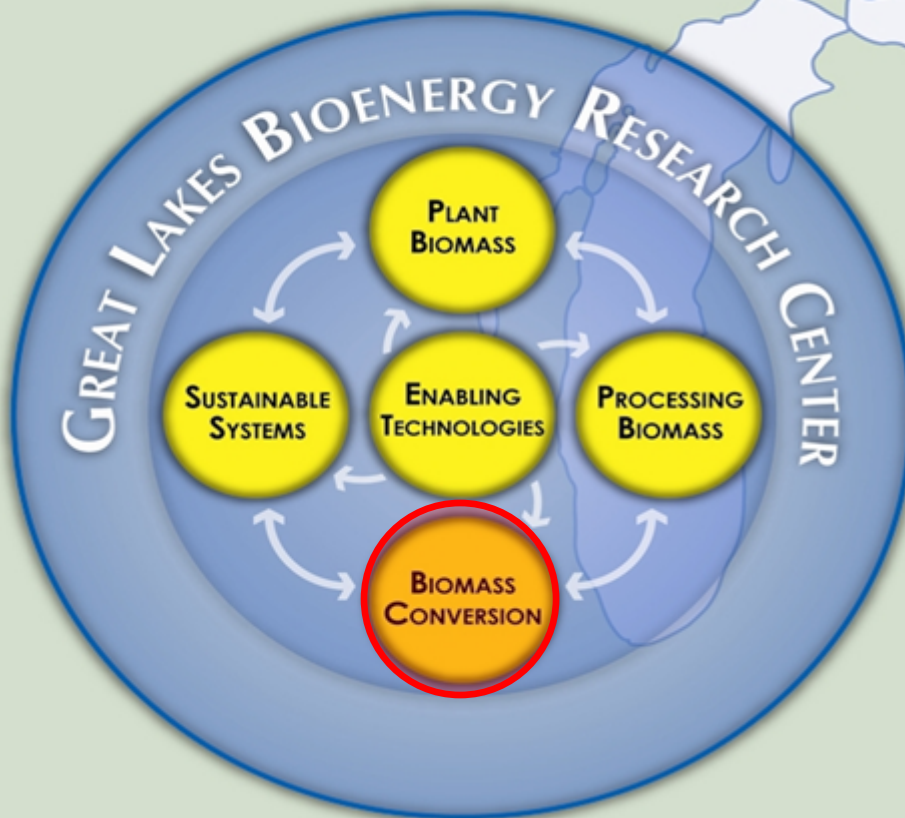
WARF, others

Advancing the Cellulosic Biofuels Mission

- genome-enabled analysis of model systems & bioenergy organisms/ecosystems
- scientific underpinnings of tomorrow's biofuels



How will GLBRC advance the BRC mission?



Basic science to improve

- Bioenergy plants
- Biomass processing
- Conversion to fuels
- Biofuels sustainability

Biomass conversion into energy products: improve methods for converting plant biomass into materials that can replace fossil fuels.

● *Microbial catalysts optimized for fuel synthesis*

- production of lignocellulolytic enzymes
- efficient use of 5- & 6-carbon sugar monomers & oligomers
- ethanol and alternative fuel synthesis (biodiesel & alkanes)
- stress, fuel & lignotoxin tolerance

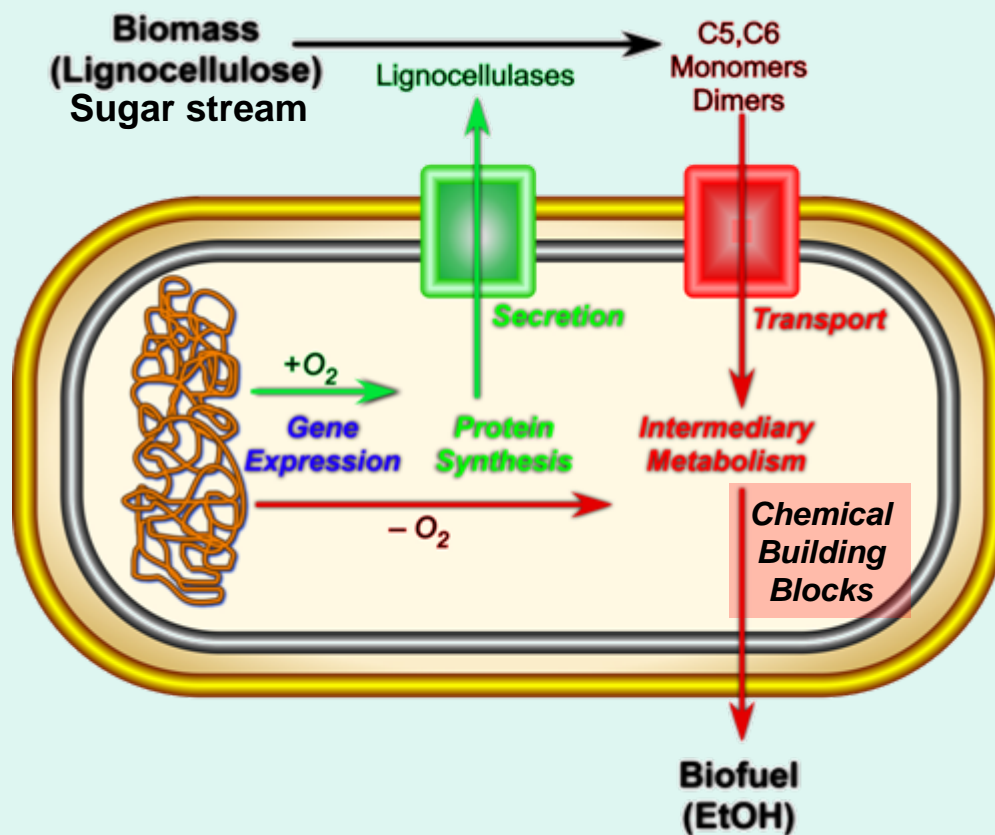
Photosynthetic microbes optimized for

- • H₂ production
- CO₂ sequestration into fuels

Chemical catalysts optimized for

- • dehydration of sugars to furfurals and derivatives
- hydrogenation of furfurals and derivatives to high-energy fuels

Improved Microbial Fuel Production



Phase 1: Aerobic growth, secrete degradative enzymes

Phase 2: Anaerobic growth (*fermentation*), activate enzymes & transporters to produce fuels/building blocks

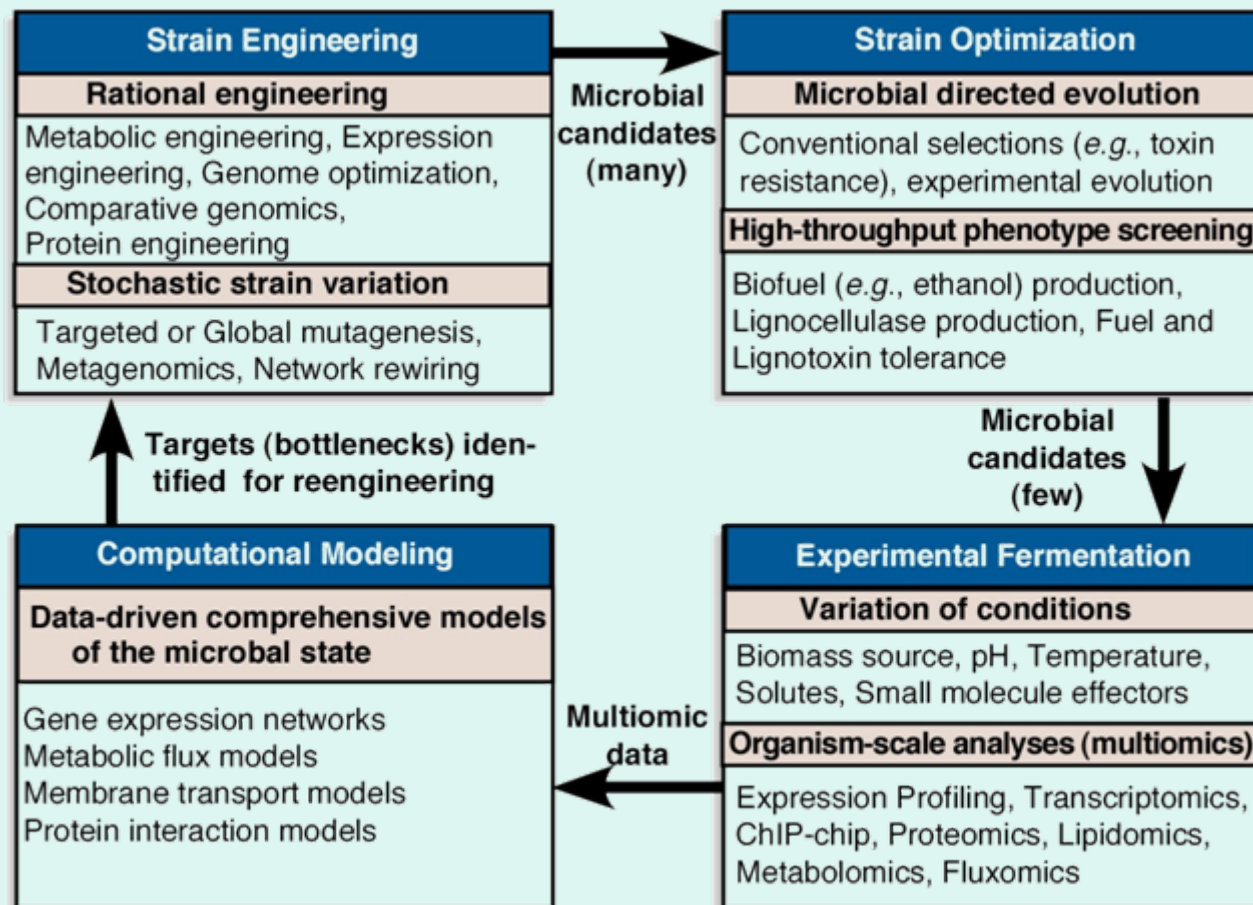
Optimize sugar stream refining

- transport sugar mixtures
- produce fuels & building blocks
- resist cellulosic & fuel toxins



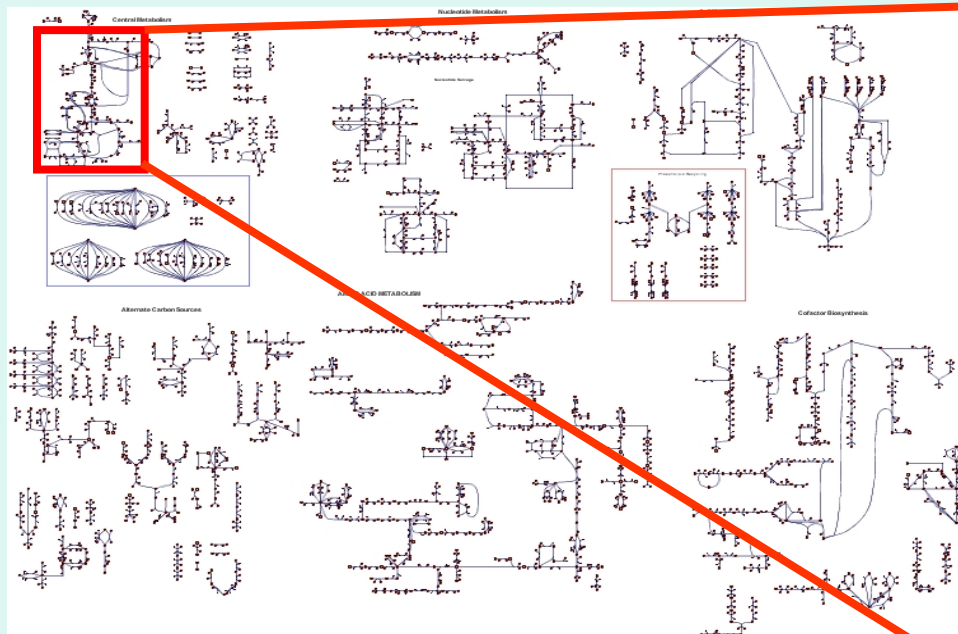
REDIME: REiterative Directed Microbial Evolution

combines synthetic biology, computational & natural strain optimization

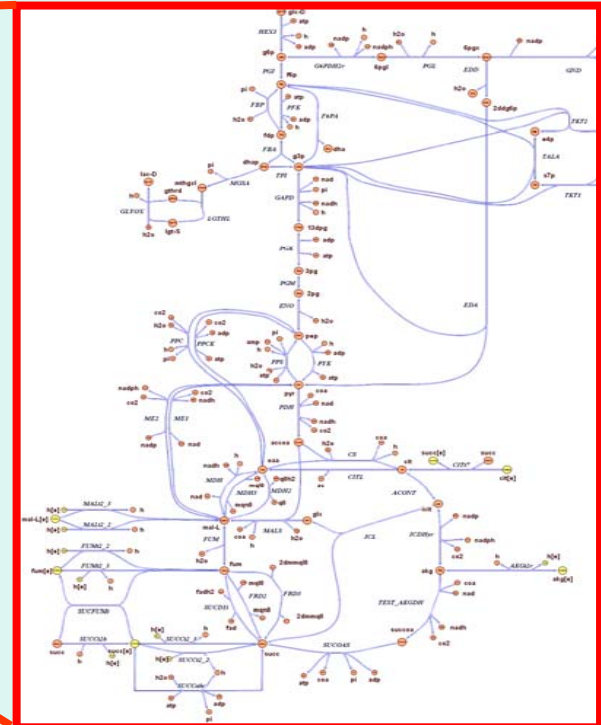


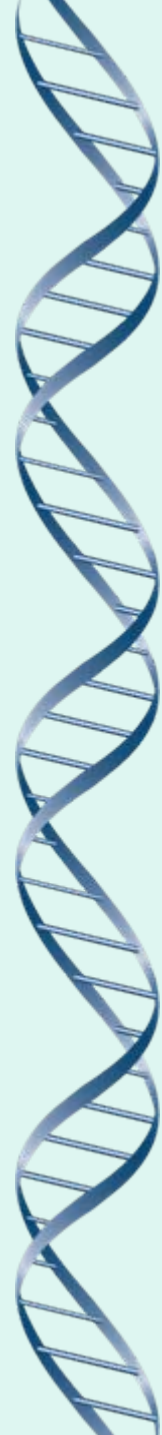
Optknock Modeling of Ethanologenesis

- Includes 904 *E. coli* metabolic genes (~20%), 931 reactions & 625 metabolites (updated from Reed et al. Genome Biology. 2003)
- Based on Ingram et al. strains, predict growth rates & fuel yields in combinations of single, double (6×10^4) & triple (7×10^7) knockouts



500 “winners” being evaluated in the lab
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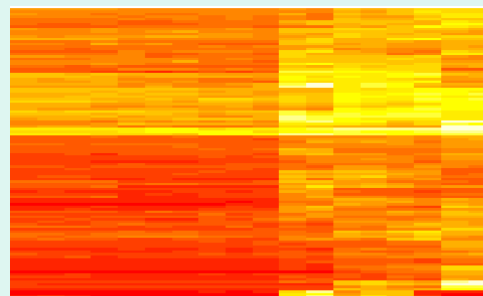
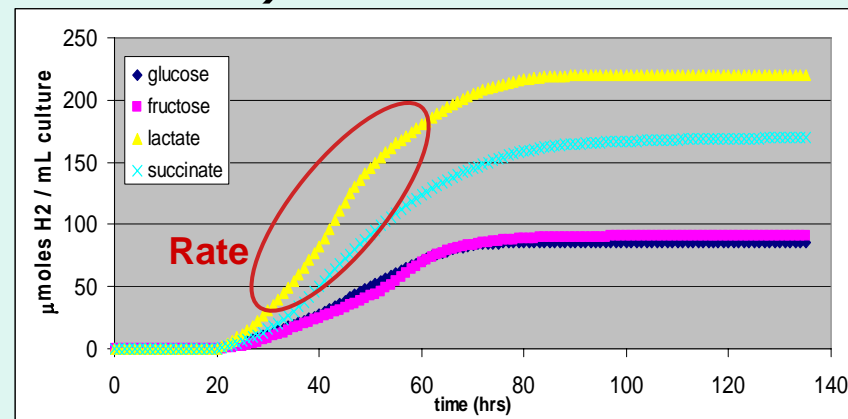
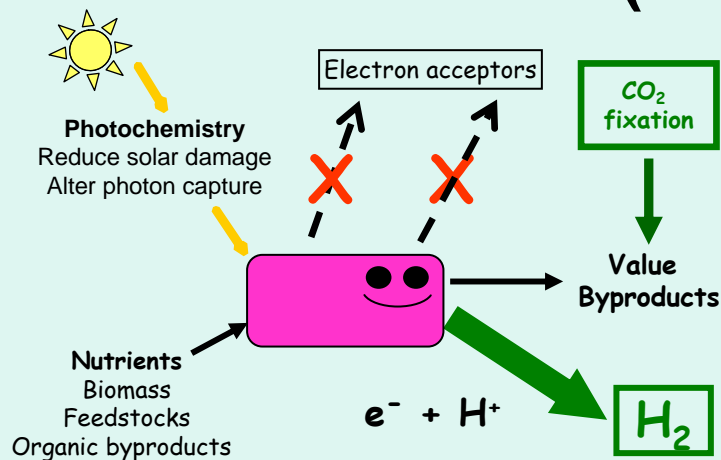
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Solar- & biomass-powered fuel production (*Rhodobacter*)

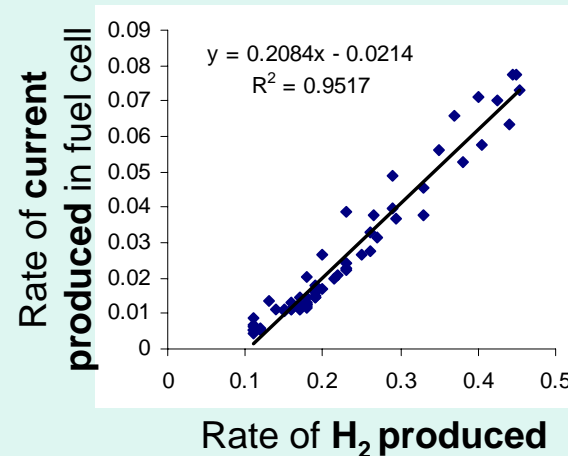


None Detectable

H₂ Accumulation

Hierarchical clustering of gene expression as H₂ accumulates

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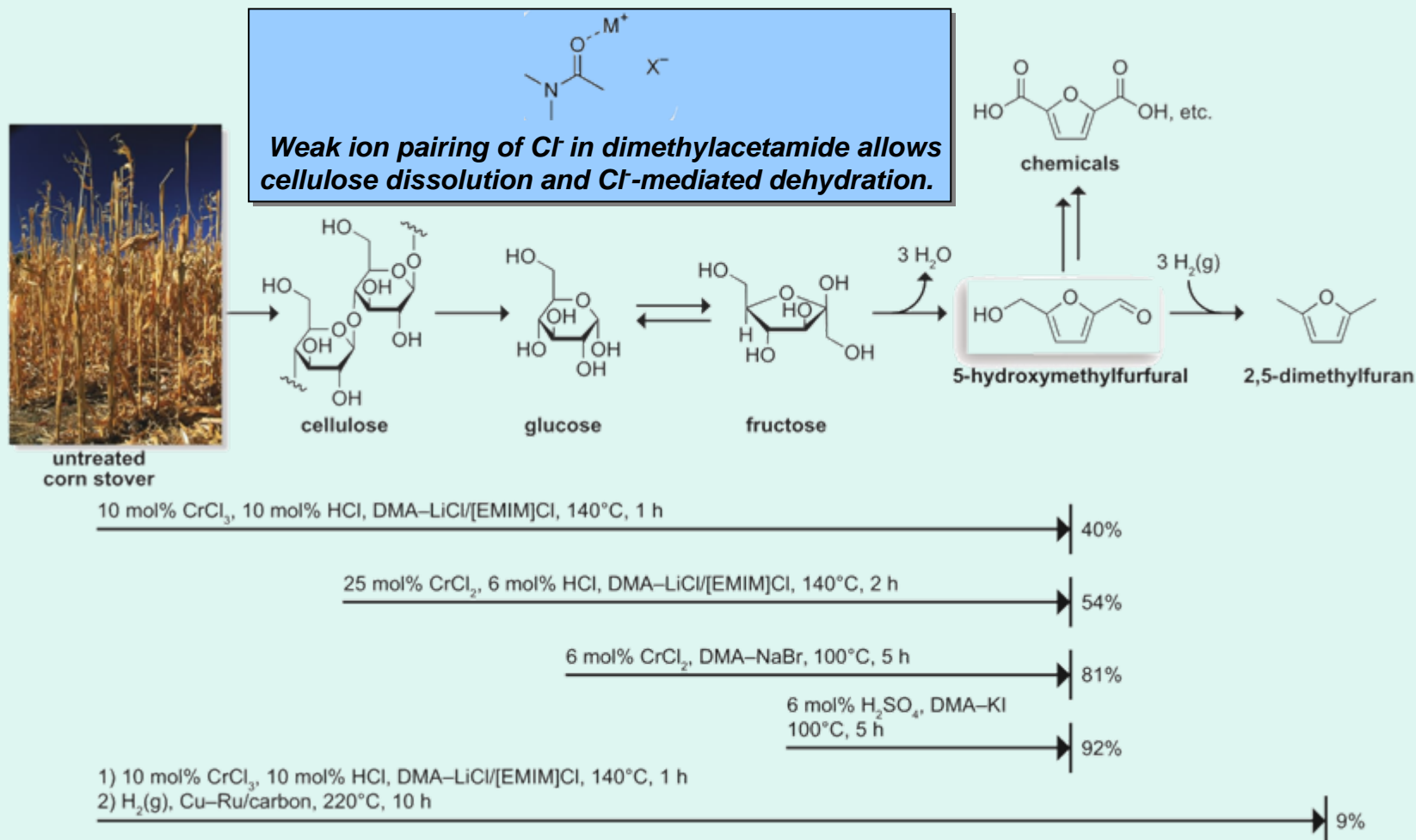
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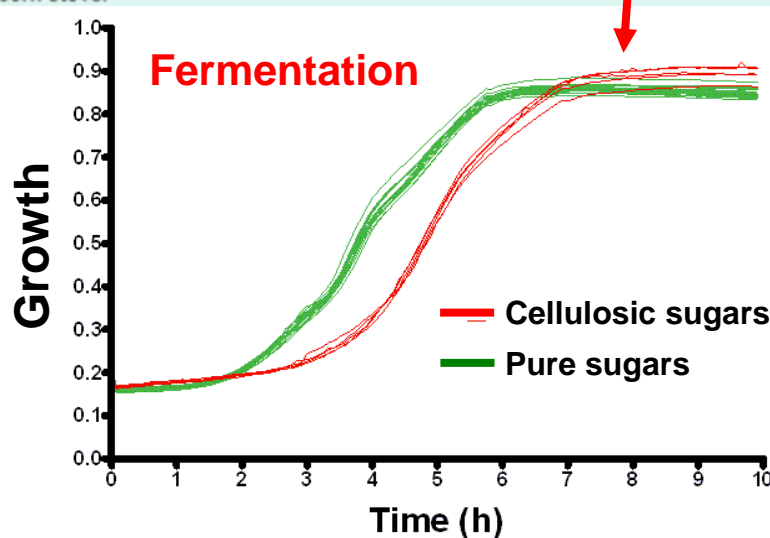
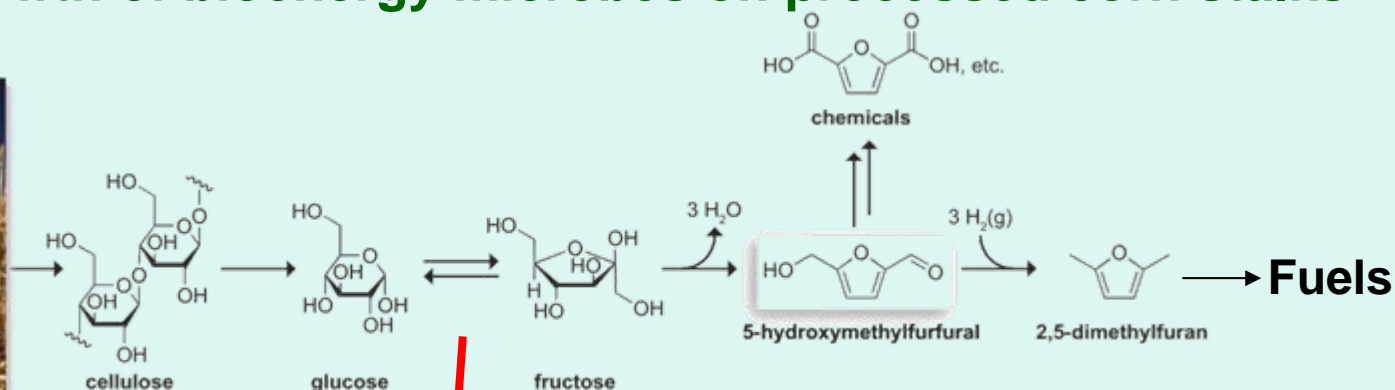
Conversion of lignocellulose to liquid fuel precursors, HMF & DMF



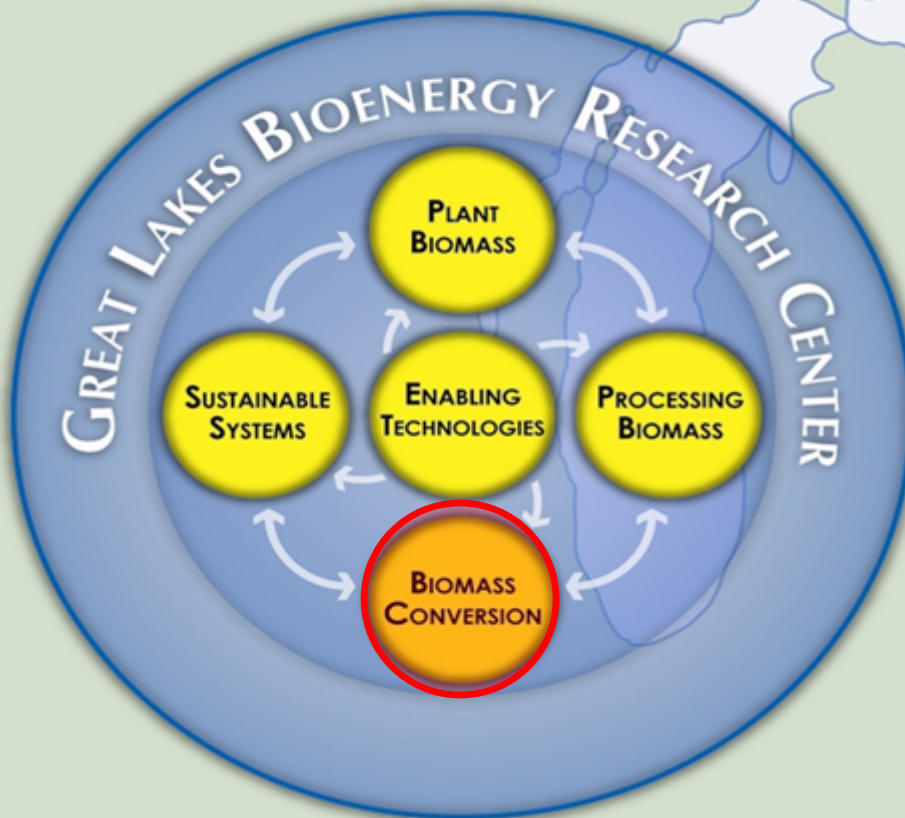
Growth of bioenergy microbes on processed corn stalks



untreated
corn stover



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Improved Bioenergy Sustainability

**High Input, Low
Diversity
(annuals)**

**Continuous Corn
Corn-Soybean-Canola**



Develop **economically viable & environmentally responsive ecological, agricultural & life cycle practices (WI & MI Agricultural Stations)**

**Monoculture
Switchgrass/
Legumes**



Poplars



**Low Input, High
Diversity
(perennials)**

**Native prairie
Early successional**

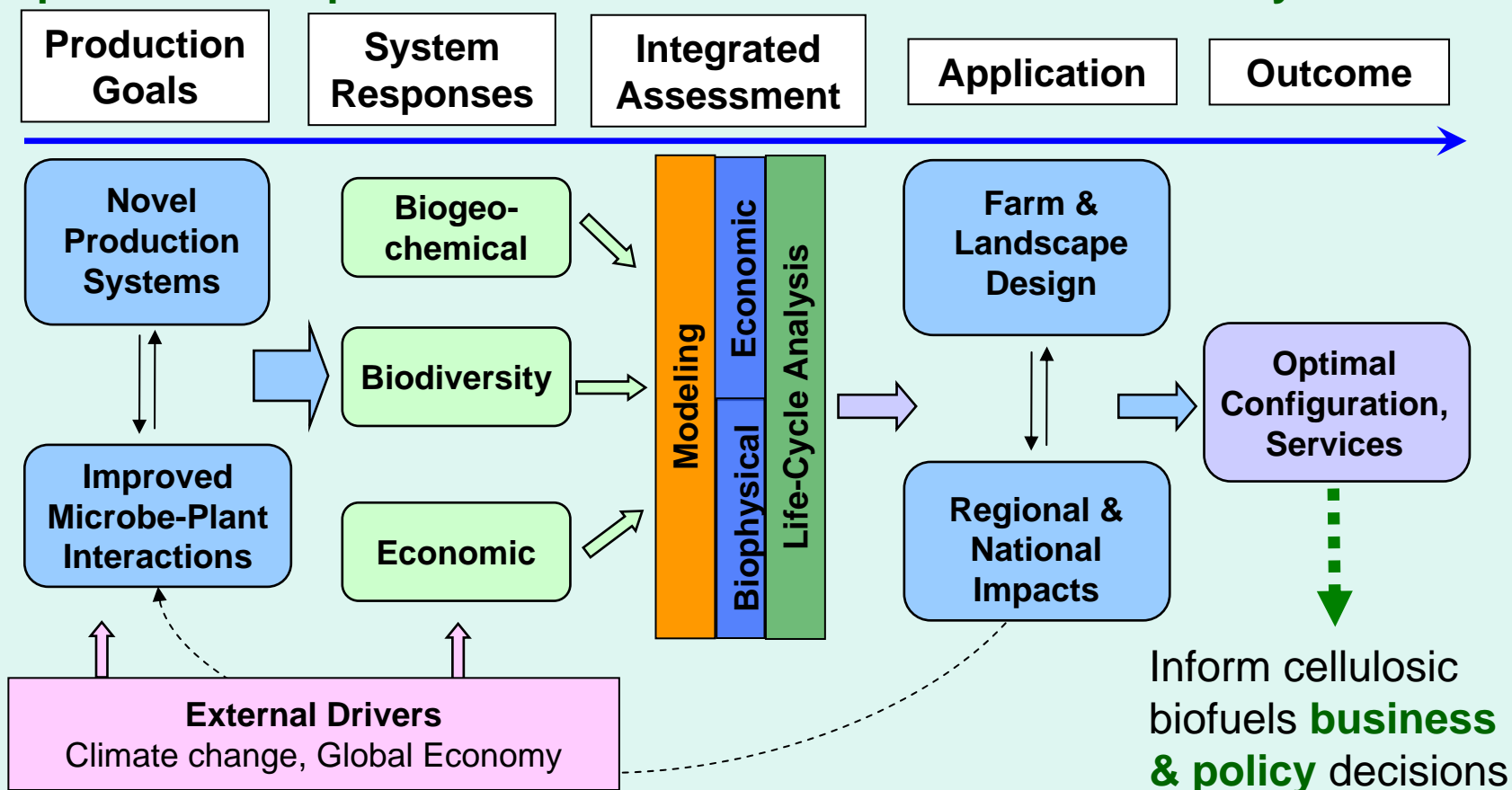


Overcome bottlenecks in agricultural, industrial, & behavioral systems to

- **Improve carbon neutrality & greenhouse gas mitigation** across the entire biofuel life cycle at multiple scales
- Improve **ecosystem services** in biofuel landscapes (e.g. **water, soil & air quality, biodiversity, pest suppression, land use**)

Sustainability Research Goals

- Predict elements of **integrated** biofuel production systems that can be **optimized to improve environmental & economic sustainability**





Cellulosic Biofuels:

***An obvious new venue for the
Wisconsin Idea***



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